The Easton Gazette.

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EDWARD R... BUILDER, Jan25,'90

COME AND SEE OUR ... AND BEST ASSORT... BRICKS AND ... EVER EXHIBITE... BRICK AND T... I have on hand an e... DRAIN ... And now is the time ... crop. If farmers ... made to suit t... ...RI... ...nt and q... at short ... ...PRA... TERRA... For Drain Pipe and ... Its Branches. JOSEPH ..., MD. EAST... only

FIGS AND THISTLES.



PROVIDENCE is ...'s hand in ...ion.

THE bread God ... is always ...

... work ...akes any ...d.

...ES open God to ...

...ISTIAN ...

... likes ...

... pro...

...at work is a Christi...

THE fatter a pig ... the mud.

THE devil lies ... ises most.

SANCTIFIED sel... of strength.

IT is the happ... the devil busy.

A LIE a mile aw... like the truth.

BAD men are th... be well thought o...

THE love of m... any body generou...

GIVE a lie room ... run itself to dea...

NO MAN can ge... an he will use ...

THE wife of a ... very lonesome w...

THE devil neve... a lukewarm Chri...

SELF-CONCEIT ... help the devil a...

NOTHING can ... do purely for Je...

...OF THE TEXAS CORN

...was dry and dusty,
I was weak and weary;
Now I'm glad and lusty,
And the earth looks cheery.
Oh, the soaking,
Mirth-provoking,
Laughter-making rain;
Soft and silky,
Mild and milky,
Grows my golden grain.

Listen to the laughter
That my leaves are making,
When the wind comes after
...sses, softly shaking.
Oh, health-giving,
Breathing, living,
Heaven-pouring rain;
Come, caress me,
Kiss me, bless me,
Once and once again!

Let your hearts be singing;
Peal your pæans, people;
Set the joy-bells ringing
In each lofty steeple.
Praises render
To the sender
Of the joyous rain;
Of the living,
The life giving,
Of the precious rain.

—John P. Sjolander, in Galveston News.

IN THE DESERT.



THE Arizona desert stretches from Tucson to Yuma, and to the southard God only knows how far. It is a gray waste of sand, and its few ragged mesquite bushes and grostesque cacti is to vegetation only what a picture is to a real landscape. They say that even snakes and lizards cannot live there. Maybe because of the awful desolation and hideous dangers of this country the story is believed that somewhere beyond the desert there is gold more than would make a whole Nation rich. Is it a relic of the superstitition of the time when headless men and fire-breathing dragons were thought to guard treasures that men always believe gold is most plentiful where thirst and death threaten?

A few days ago two men came back to Tucson out of the desert. They found no gold and they are gaunt and fever wasted, but they came back alive and they are thankful for that. J. A. Van Horn and Martin Waer, both of Tucson City, are the men. They knew what they were undertaking, for they have been on the desert before, but, with all their precautions and experience, their bones would have made another patch of white on the sand but for the iron strength and endurance of the younger man, Waer.

About the middle of May Van Horn and Waer decided to take a trip down to Sonora for the purpose of obtaining a bond on a mine. They had heard of some rich mines in the mountains near the line on the American side, and they decided that, after getting a bond on the mine in Sonora, they would continue their journey to these mountains, to see for themselves whether or not the reports circulated were true.

They left this city on May 22d, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, in a light wagon drawn by two good horses. They had two kegs of water with them—ten gallons for the horses and five for themselves. They carried an abundance of provisions, including a good supply of canned goods. They went from Tucson to a mining camp known as Quijotoa, and from there they proceeded to Sonoita, a small village on the Sonoita River, in Sonora, near the line. They experienced no difficulty in reaching this point, and after remaining over night they made their way to a place called Quita Vocquita, which is situated on the line between Arizona and Sonora. Then they went into the wilderness to look for the gold. They had to cross El Tula, the approach to the Garden of Hell. They were aware that they had not water enough to make the trip, but they had been on the desert before and knew a water hole at the base of El Tula Mountains. They would be a few hours out of water, but that is nothing when gold lies beyond.

So they drove over El Tula, past the hundreds of rocky mounds—each showing where a gold seeker had lain down to die of thirst and madness—and on to where the unburied skeletons dot the road. When men get as far as this they have no time to bury others. But Van Horn and Waer had seen mounds and skeletons before, and it gave them no anxiety that their water kegs went dry even earlier than they expected, and all day they traveled without water, and very thirsty they were before they reached the rising ground that hid the water hole.

At last they were there. They broke through the thick clump of mesquite that marked the only water for miles. They stood on the edge and looked, Van Horn and Waer side by side and behind them the quivering horses, with their hot, inflamed nostrils. At the bottom of the natural tank was a patch of caked cracked yellow earth. The water hold was dry.

The men knew of another water hole seven or eight miles further on around the mountain. It was sunset, but there was nothing to do but make the other tank. So they urged the wretched horses on. For two miles the wagon ground its way through the sand. Slowly they went, and more slowly, and at last the horses stopped and would pull no more. They unharnessed the horses and Waer went on leading them while Van Horn waited in the wagon until his companion should come back with the horses refreshed and water for him. So Waer left him, and with his canteen and the horses passed out of his sight. Van Horn crawled under the wagon to wait in the shade for his return.

Night came and Waer did not come; another day and another night, and still he did not return. At the end of two ...ys he decided that his companion had ...rished and tried to save himself.

Both came out alive and both are here. ...is is the story of his wanderings Waer ...d your correspondent:

"I looked back as I passed around the ... and saw Van Horn crawl under ... wagon. That was the last I saw of ... until—but let me tell you about it ...t happened.

"When I got near the tank I tied the ...es to a bush. They were wild for ...r and I was afraid they would break ... me and founder themselves and ... the water into mud. I might have ...d myself the trouble. The water ... was dry. These water holes are not ... springs, you know, but merely ...s that catch the water that drain ... hill and hold it. There was not ... rain last winter, and the evapora... ...ad sucked from the ground the last ...f moisture.

"...is was serious. I knew those ... could not go another day without ... and without the horses—I would ...ow myself to think beyond that. ...ot the horses and struck off across ...ert again. There was a line of ...ins twenty-five miles away, and I expected to find water in some of the cannons. The horses began to groan after a bit. I never heard as pitiful a sound before, and I hope it is the last time I ever hear it.

"Then one of the horses held back. I tried to lead him, but he dropped to his knees and then lay over on his side. I was terrified, but I worked and got him up. A hundred yards further on the other horse lay down. So it went. Then night came, but I did not dare to stop. There was no question of grit at all, only I knew that it was either push on or lie down and die. I reached the mountains before daybreak, but could find no water. When the sun came up I could not travel, for the heat made me so dizzy that I could not walk. I lay under a bush all day.

"God, how I wanted water; just a spoonful, a drop. Several times during the day I tried to travel, but I could not, for the desert and the sky whirled before me, and down I'd go. About sundown blood began to ooze from the nostrils of one of the horses, and he soon died. Then the other one went the same way, and I was alone in the desert.

"Fortunately, the lay of the land was familiar to me. I knew the Gila River was not more than forty miles from me, and as I had traveled nearly that far from Van Horn, I determined to make the river. If I went back to him without water I knew it would be all up with both of both. He might live until I got help. So away I went: my head was light, and things swam before me, but I made good progress. I removed every stitch of my clothing, with the exception of my shoes, and started out. I did not stop one moment, but kept right on. I did not think of getting tired. I was crazy for water. It was two o'clock in the morning when I reached the river. I drank and thanked God. It was the sweetest water that ever touched my lips.

"After drinking all I dared, though I felt as if I could drink the river dry, I put on my clothes, filled my canteen, and started for a ranch house a little way up the river. It belonged to a Mexican. I asked him for the use of horses and a wagon to go for Van Horn. He told me that his horses were not fit for the trip, that they would die before they had gone half way, but that there was a ranch about eight miles further on, and the man there might assist me.

"I ran as fast as I could, for I knew that every moment counted. The fellow would not do anything, but pointed out another ranch house about three miles up the road, and told me that he thought the Mexicans living there would help me. I saw that this man, after hearing about Van Horn was sure he was dead, but did not like to tell me so.

"When they heard my story at this last place, however, they at once hitched two mules to a wagon and also saddled two horses. Two of us rode the animals while one drove the mules attached to the wagon. It was the fifth day after I left Van Horn. We started in the morning and reached the wagon at 1 o'clock. Oh, the luxury of that ride! It was hot and dusty, and my horse's gait was not the easiest in the world, but the awful thirst was not there and I was not alone. As we rode over a patch I had traversed afoot the day before it seemed impossible that I had been so long and suffered so much.

"Van Horn was not there. On the wagon seat were two notes written by Van Horn. One was addressed to me, stating that he had come to the conclusion that I had perished and that he had decided to try to reach the last place where he had got water. The other one directed what should be done with the wagon. One of the Mexicans stayed with the wagon. With the other I took up Van Horn's trail. For twelve miles we followed it without finding any trace but his footprints in the sand. It was awful. Unless Van Horn had reached water he had been without anything to drink for five days. I dreaded to look ahead, lest I should see him dead there. At last we found his blanket. Fifteen miles further on night overtook us. We did not dare go on for fear of losing the trail. The moon rose in a couple of hours and we pushed on. We did not speak much as we went along. My mind was full of my unfortunate partner, and the Mexican respected my silence.

"We were plodding along at 2 o'clock in the morning when I heard a noise. It sounded like the report of a rifle away off. I fired two shots from my revolver and an answering shot came back, and I heard a bullet whistle over our heads.

"We found Van Horn lying in an arroyo under a mesquite bush. When I reached him he whispered: 'Oh, God, I did not expect to see you alive; I thought you were dead.' He asked for water. I gave him a little at a time. I built a fire and made him some coffee. He drank no less than six cupfuls and a gallon and a half of water. He then began to feel better.

"He could not have lasted over six hours longer. His feet and hands were full of cactus thorns, and were cold, while his head was burning hot.

"We made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and then took him back to the Gila River, and later to Tucson.

Van Horn was not the first who sought the shelter of the mesquite brush that shaded the arroyo. Near where he was found was a broken down wagon with the skeletons of four horses. In the shade of the brush were four human skeletons. Van Horn's story was their story—only no rescuer came to them in time. It was days before Van Horn could ... the story of those days he waited for Waer. To-day for the first time he narrated his experiences. He was eight days without water.

"I waited anxiously for Waer's return the first day," said Van Horn. "At last night came and I was thoroughly alarmed. When daylight broke and he had not returned I made up my mind that he had perished, but I decided to wait a little while longer for him. I had no water, but fortunately there was plenty of canned fruit in the wagon and I used that. At the end of two days I came to the conclusion that Waer was dead, and decided to return to the last watering place we had left. I wrote two notes and left them on the seat of the wagon and then started out. I carried too many things along, and could not travel fast.

"The first day I made twelve miles. I traveled at night, for the sun made me dizzy. The next night I was beginning to get weak, and when I started I left my blanket under a bush in order to lighten my burden.

"That night was a terrible one. My supply of canned fruit gave out, and toward morning I crawled no less than four miles on my hands and knees, dragging my things along with me. I was searching for a 'nigger head,' the leaf of the cactus plant. About daybreak I found one. I shot several holes through it, and with the barrel of my rifle broke the leaf off. I cut pieces off with my knife and chewed them. I got my hands full of thorns, but I did not mind that. There was moisture in the fleshy leaf, and it seemed to allay my thirst.

"During the day I remained near the nigger head. Toward evening I dragged myself upright with the help of the mesquite bush, and looked all around, hoping to see something living. My gaze was arrested by a line of low hills on the southern horizon.

"I was startled by their resemblance to a man's face. It seemed to be turned directly toward the sun. I was weak and dizzy, and I almost fainted when I saw the features change before my eyes. The corner of the mouth seemed to turn up and the eyes wrinkled. I knew I was going mad. Madness comes before death on the desert, you know. I stared at the hills. The great face was distorted with a hideous grin. I thought a malignant giant was laughing at my sufferings. I knew I was crazy, and I held on to the mesquite bush lest I should run out on the desert shrieking and dash my brains out against a rock. The horror of it all drove the dizziness from my brain. Then in an instant I saw that the grin was simply a ravine in the hills which the sun made prominent, and the wrinkles about the eyes were caused by the same combination of light.

"It was a relief to know I was sane.

"Along about two o'clock in the morning I heard a peculiar noise. I roused myself and listened. It sounded like a mule braying. I fired my rifle, but heard nothing more. I fired again. Then I heard a shot. Again I fired, and that time there was another shot and Waer hallooed. I was not so far gone that I could not recognize his voice. I raised myself on my elbows and tried to reply, but I was too weak. I remember saying something, but what I don't know. In a little bit Waer was by my side. If it had not been for my gun I would not be alive. God bless that little gun!"

Van Horn is quite weak yet, but will be about in a week or so. Waer, who remained behind to attend to shipping the wagon home, reached Tucson yesterday. He looks little the worse for the trip.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Vegetarian Dog.

"I don't know this of my own knowledge," said E. D. Fendler, of the Hotel Metropole, "but I have every reason for believing it. This is the way it happened. A man who has been a customer of mine for several years brought his wife's dog in here a month ago. He said the animal was sick. It looked it. It was a gaunt, rawboned dog of mixed breed and great personal homeliness.

"Now, I can't treat dogs here. I have the medicines, but I don't know how to apply them, so I sent him to a veterinarian. About a month afterward the man came in and told me all about it. It appears that he bought the dog over in Suffolk County from a deacon in a local church. They had stopped with the deacon last summer, and he promised that he would send their son a dog as soon as he could find a nice one. When this dog came the man nearly fell off his chair. The dog was more than he expected. He made friends with him for his boy's sake, and all went well until they discovered that the dog wouldn't eat, and yet he managed to keep in reasonably good condition.

"After he had been to see me and had gone to the dog doctor, he turned the dog loose in his back yard one morning and watched him. To his astonishment, Deacon, that was what they called him, made at once for a basket that the grocer had just brought in. It had greens, radishes, tomatoes and some green peas in it. Deacon went for them all impartially and ravenously. You would think that he had never eaten anything before. That set my customer thinking, and he wrote to the deacon about the matter. The deacon replied that everything was all right. He had forgotten to mention that he himself had recently become a convert to the vegetarian creed and that the dog had followed him into that belief, being a puppy at the time and having to eat vegetables or starve.

"My customer kept Deacon for a week or so, testing him carefully, and then sent him back to Suffolk County."—New York News.

Great Men and Sleep.

"The habit of great men in the matter of sleep forms an interesting subject of inquiry," said K. W. Jacobs, of Boston, at one of the hotels, yesterday, "and I believe such an inquiry would show that those who have made the greatest mark in the world's history have always taken it in abundance. There is a popular belief that Napoleon took only four or five hours' rest, but to my mind the theory has grown out of the desire of his admirers to show that in this matter, as in all others, he differed from his fellows. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to tell how long he slumbered, but it is certain that like the generals of our own Civil War, he availed himself of every opportunity to seek the greatest of all means of relief from fatigue. Even when considering his plans on the occasion of the greatest event of his military career—the battle of Waterloo—the hour left him before the decisive moment arrived was occupied with a snooze, which he took with deliberation, after giving instructions to one of his aids to arouse him at the given time. So great, indeed, was his love of a nap, that his most trusted companions in arms always showed a regard for his feelings on the subject of never disturbing him. Napoleon's case is only that of most military heroes, and of most great men. Gladstone rarely takes less than seven hours' sleep. Whenever he is preparing for a great effort in the House of Commons, he always likes a short afternoon siesta. Bismarck has displayed a similar habit on the occasion of the most severe parliamentary debates. When all-night sittings were common, Parnell would go to his hotel, seek his bed and leave instructions with one of his colleagues to have him aroused whenever a critical point was reached. These are only a few examples of the great men who have shown their thorough appreciation of that great boon which 'knits up the raveled sleeve of care.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Seven Years Without a Birthday.

A Scottish clergyman who died nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Leishman, of Kinross, used to tell that he had once lived seven years without a birthday. The statement puzzled most who heard it. They could see that if he had been born on the 29th of February he would have no birthday except in a leap year. But leap year comes once in four years, and this accounts for a gap of three years only; their first thought would, therefore, naturally be that the old man, who, in fact, was fond of a harmless jest, was somehow jesting about the seven. There was, however, no joke or trick in his assertion.

At the present time there can be very few, if there are any, who have this tale to tell of themselves, for one who can tell it must have been born on the 29th day of February at least ninety-six years ago. But a similar line of missing dates is now soon to return; and indeed there are, no doubt, some readers who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twelve years to come.

The solution of the puzzle is to be found in the fact, which does not appear to be widely known, that the year 1800 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be. The February of the present year had twenty-nine days, but in all the seven years intervening between 1896 and 1904, as well as in the three between 1892 and 1896, that month will have only twenty-eight.—Tid-Bits.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

DON'T BITE YOUR THREAD.

"Don't bite your thread, it is silk," was the warning a man gave a young woman the other day who, intent on her fancy work, was snapping off with her teeth the frequent ends of silk her work produced. "Serious cases of lead poisoning have resulted from this practice, as silk thread is soaked in acetate of lead to increase its weight."—New York Times.

HOW TO COOK ASPARAGUS.

For boiling asparagus, the vessel should be deep enough to hold the bunch standing upright. It need not be filled to the top with water, for the reason that when closely covered, the steam will cook the tender tips in a highly satisfactory way. If the asparagus is fresh and fine, fifteen minutes is long enough to boil it. When done it should be lifted carefully, the strings removed, and the vegetable sent to table with nicely drawn butter served in a boat.

Apropos of asparagus, it is sometimes painful to witness the efforts of some people to eat this toothsome vegetable. Those who attempt the use of knife and fork are doomed to gastronomic disappointment. It refuses to be dallied with except with the fingers. Each stalk should be lifted daintily, its head dipped in the sauce, and conveyed to the mouth with all the grace that the circumstances of the case will allow. Notwithstanding all this, however, the man who can eat macarroni and asparagus elegantly, is the exception rather than the rule. It is an art that must be studied, but the accomplishment is well worth the trouble of learning.

The succulent lettuce leaf has also to submit to many indignities in unskilled hands. It amounts to a positive sin to cut lettuce. You might as well slash away at violets or rose leaves. The delicate leaf in its pale green asthetic beauty should be taken up with a half caress, broken daintily and eaten from the fingers. To profane it with touch of knife and fork is barbarism.—New York News.

DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS.

During the hot summer weather, when the slightest amount of work throws the body into a feverish heated state and the feeling of thirst is sometimes increased to an almost intolerable degree, it is an exceedingly dangerous practice to indulge too freely in the use of cold water. And yet it is just the very time of all others when we feel inclined to consume the most, owing, probably, to the waste caused to the system through perspiration. This waste must needs be made up for in some way or other, but it behooves us to be careful how we do it.

To those housewives who have to overlook the comfort and well being of persons who are engaged in field work or any kind of outside labor I should like to say that when it is not convenient to provide a special drink all the evil consequences of water drinking may be avoided by adding about a teaspoonful of vinegar to every half pint of water. A well known authority on this subject remarks that "those who have used this beverage have found themselves more refreshed and less exhausted at night than when they took spirits and water or other like drinks." There are, however, a large variety of summer drinks, simple and inexpensive, which can easily be made at home, and for the benefit of those who care to try them I give the following examples:

Nectar—This is a simple, pleasant drink, and, generally speaking, extremely popular. Dissolve two pounds of loaf sugar in three quarts of boiling water, and when cool add half an ounce of tartaric or citric acid and the strained juice of six lemons; color according to fancy with cochineal, saffron or burnt sugar; strain and bottle. This beverage will keep good three or four weeks and should always be made a few days previous to being required.

Lemon Syrup—Rub the rind off six large, fresh lemons, with a pound of fine loaf sugar broken into small pieces; moisten these with as much water as they will absorb, put them into a preserving pan and boil to a clear syrup, then add the strained juice of twelve fresh lemons; stir well—off the fire—for five minutes, then pour in small, perfectly dry bottles, and when quite cool cork, seal and store in the usual manner. A small quantity of this syrup put into a glass of pure filtered water immediately transforms the latter into the most delicious lemonade.

Orange syrup is prepared exactly as described above, only substituting oranges for the lemons and using a smaller proportion.

Fruit Drinks—These are delicious and extremely refreshing, and can be very easily manufactured. Put three large tablespoonfuls of any favorite preserve into a pitcher, pour over it a quart of boiling water, leave until cold, then strain and use. Those preserves with a tart flavor, such a black currants, quince, barberry, damson, etc., are the most suitable for this purpose.

Cream of Tartar Drink—Put into a large pitcher one ounce of cream of tartar, the rind and juice of two large, fresh lemons and four ounces of loaf sugar; pour over these ingredients two quarts of boiling water, stir until the sugar dissolves, leave until quite cold, then stir again, strain and serve.

Strawberry Water—Bruise a pound of fresh strawberries with half a pound of finely sifted sugar and half a pint of cold spring water; filter this slowly through very fine muslin, add a quart of cold water and the strained juice of a large lemon, and serve.

Ginger Beer—Put into a large earthenware pan the thin yellow rind and strained juice of six lemons, three ounces of bruised ginger, three pounds of loaf sugar and one ounce of cream of tartar; pour over three gallons of boiling water, and when just warm add three tablespoonfuls of fresh brewer's yeast; stir the preparation for a few minutes and then leave it to ferment until next day. Skim the yeast very carefully from the surface, strain the beer gently from the sediment at the bottom and put it into proper bottles. Cork with perfectly sound corks, which should be dipped in boiling water immediately before using, secure tightly with wire and store for three or four days previous to drinking.

Raspberry, currant or pineapple water may be prepared in the same manner, and will be found most delicious, especially if a small quantity of carbonate of soda and tartaric acid is stirred into each glass immediately before drinking in order to make it effervesce.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

First Wheat in America.

The first wheat raised in the New World was sown on the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30th the ears were gathered. The foundation of the great wheat industry in Mexico is said to have been three grains carried into that country by one of the slaves of the Cortez company. The first crop of wheat raised in South America was grown by a monk in the garden of a convent at Quito. Garcilazo affirms that up to 1658 wheaten bread had never been used as an article of diet by the people of Peru.—St. Louis Republic.

THE NEWS

At Concord, N. H., the statue of John P. Hale, presented to the State by Senator Wm. E. Chandler, was unveiled in the State House yard. The statue was formerly presented to the State by Senator Chandler. Governor Tuttle accepted the gift on behalf of the citizens of New Hampshire. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Daniel Hall, of Dover.——An explosion occurred in one of the departments of McAbe's powder works, at Verona, Pa., instantly killing Albert Moss, a workman, and partially wrecking the building. The cause of the explosion is not known.——The Mexican Central Railway has shipped into Texas some of its old employees, declining to hire men who belong to the brotherhood.——Because she was jealous, Minnie Davis, at Lothair, Ga., threw vitriol in the face of Daisy Johnson, disfiguring her for life.——At Joplin, Mo., in the Mines, Walter Brown was killed, Robert Calvin fatally hurt and Harry Woodward injured.——The United States trops will stay at Wardner, Idaho, for the present.

The cruiser Boston was ordered to Honolulu, and the Baltimore and Charleston ordered to prepare for sea.——Fred Burns, John Palsford and another man were left on an Arctic island, and may have been devoured by polar bears.——Count De Claude Baden was arrested in Almeda, Cal., on the charge of violating the postal laws.——Trunk men organized a trust in Chicago, with a capital of $2,500,000.——Policeman Stedman was shot and killed while arresting burglars in Moncton, N. B.——A number of cases against Mormons under the Edmunds law were dismissed.——The sheriff took possession of the store of Charles W. Lapham, dealer in shoes, in Chicago. Lapham confessed judgments amounting to $25,000. Dull trade is the cause of the collapse.——The remains of Congressman Craig were buried in the Claysville (Pa.) Cemetery.——Fire in the Pacific House, in St. Joseph, Mo., caused a stampede, but no one was hurt.——Jesse Bloodworth, cut with probably fatal results, Postmaster Ramley, of Edgefield, Tenn., because the latter had no mail for him.——George Crump, for twenty-eight years vice consul for Great Britain, died at his home, in Merchantville, N.J., after several months' illness of dropsy. Mr. Crump was a well-known man in shipping circles.——Mrs. Hendrix was murdered by the fourteen-year-old son of Reid Robinson in Mifflin, Tennessee.——The failure was announced of M. Schram retail clothier, in Galveston, Tex. Liabilities, $75,000, including $60,000 preferred.——The will of Edward C. Knight, the millionaire sugar refiner, was probated in Philadelphia. It appoints executors, but makes no bequests.——The report that Renville, the venerable chief of the Wahpeton and Sisseton Indians, is dead, is not true.——The Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company was reorganized in Philadelphia. D. A. Easton, of New York, was elected president.——New York messenger boys went on a strike and caused a small-sized riot.——Suit will be entered against Manager Frick, of the Carnegie Company. The charge is conspiracy.——A conspiracy was discovered in Chicago by which five banks were to be mulcted out of large sums.——Lieutenant Colonel Streator was arrested in Washington, Pa., on a charge of aggravated assault, and released on bail.——Arthur Long, returning to his home in the Pine Brook section of Scranton, Pa., was set upon and assaulted by Thomas Welsh and Anthony Kelly. He escaped from the men, but they pursued, and, overtaking him, stabbed him to death. Both assailants have been arrested.——Congressman Allen C. Durborow was renominated by acclamation by the Democrats of the Third Chicago district.——Judd Fosdyk, a jealous husband in Saginaw, Mich., killed his wife and then shot himself.——Ex-Secretary Claine will take the stump in Maine.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

THEODORE H. PENNYPACKER was the full name of the Kent county fisherman who was blown to pieces lately while using dynamite to kill fish in the upper waters of Chesapeake bay. His companions were James and Joseph Hughes, two brothers. Pennypacker went to Kent county from Chester county, Pa., 20 years ago.

EARL EYERMAN, five years old, who recently ran a splinter into one of his feet, died of lock-jaw in Cumberland, after great suffering.

MRS. WM. T. HAMILTON, of Hagerstown, and her daughters, who are on a trip to Europe, have arrived safely in France.

THE newly-appointed school boards are reorganizing in the various counties, selecting the local trustees and making other appointments, so that there is a general stir among all the people interested in public education.

THREE young men were invested with the habit of the Redemptorist Order at Annapolis.

THE old school board of Howard county refused to retire and the new board re-organized and elected Mr. J. E. Hill secretary, treasurer and examiner.

SOME valuable Indian relics have been discovered in a cave near Sharpsburg.

THE Mountain Chautauqua has organized its various schools for August.

A FIRE in the business part of Cambridge Md., destroyed fifteen houses, including a bank, two hotels, two newspaper-offices, business houses and dwellings, the estimated loss being $65,000.

EX-UNITED STATES Senator Anthony Kennedy died at Annapolis in the eighty-second year of his age.

WHEN the naval cadet's practice ship Constellation returns from the summer cruise she will go to France and Italy.

THE barn of George Rickets, in Cecil county, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

A railroad station-house at Price's in Queen Anne's county, was destroyed by lightning and a dwelling on Tilghman's Station damaged.

HEAT and drought have had bad effects on the crops of Southern Maryland.

THE Perryville (Cecil County) Water Supply Company has been incorporated.

OCEAN CITY, Md., never was so gay as it is this season.

MR. FRANK GRIFFITH, an ex-Confederate veteran, of Montgomery county, died, age fifty-one years.

A SON of Mr. Silas W. Barnes, of Aberdeen was bitten by a cat supposed to be mad, and the case is being investigated by the Pasteur Institute. New York city.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Spreading in the Don Territory--Over One Thousand New Cases.

The cholera has further advanced in Central Russia. Three cases have been reported at Jeletz, a town of about twenty thousand inhabitants in the Government of Orel, on the Sosna Bystraia River.

It is again reported that the cholera has appeared in Moscow.

The disease has made its appearance in Riasan, a town and capital of the Government of Riasan, 110 miles southeast of Moscow.

The epidemic is decreasing in the Volga districts, but is increasing in the Don territory, including the Government of Rostoff, where 1,055 new cases and 447 deaths occurred in one day.

THE City of New Orleans has at last paid up in full its indebtedness in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines will case. The total sum paid was $923,788, which goes to a score or more of claimants, some of whose accounts have yet to be audited. Thus ends, so far as the city is concerned as a party, the most famous litigation of the century.

THE COURT MUST DECIDE.

Carnegie Officials Are Charged With Murder.

They Appear Before Judge Ewing and Furnish Bail.

The threatened suits against the Carnegie officials and the Pinkertons, charging them with murder, were begun at Pittsburg, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants.

At eleven o'clock Messrs. Brennan, Cox and Hugh Ross, the prosecuting witnesses, went to Alderman King's office on the South Side, and made the information, and the warrants were issued.

Robert and Wm. Pinkerton, are the heads of the Pinkerton Agency; J. A. Potter and G. A. Corey are superintendents at the works, and Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy Leishman and Curry are officials of the company, and the balance are Pinkerton men.

It is probable that information will be made later against the same persons for conspiracy to depress the wages of workingmen and conspiracy to incite a riot by bringing a force of armed men to Homestead.

The attorneys say the suits were held off on account of the shooting of Mr. Frick.

Secretary Lovejoy, Vice President Leishman and Treasurer Curry, of the Carnegie Company, appeared before Judge Ewing in criminal court and said they desired to surrender themselves on the charges of murder preferred by Hugh Ross.

Judge Ewing refused to hear an application for bail until the accused had surrendered to Alderman King. The magistrate was sent for, and after he had presented his docket the hearing was held.

Messrs. Leishman, Curry and Lovejoy waived a hearing, as did H. C. Frick, Nevin McConnell and James S. Dovey, who were absent, but represented by W. T. Patterson, their attorney.

Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy, Leishman and Curry were then released on $10,000 bail each, and R. B. and A. W. Mellon went on their bond.

WILD SCENES AT HOMESTEAD.

The arrests of yardmaster Dovey and superintendent of open hearth department No. 2 McConnell, on charge of murder, were attended by turbulent scenes, necessitating interference of the militia and the additional arrest of a striker. It was two o'clock when constables Amos, Stewart and Ginner reached Homestead with four warrants, two for the above Carnegie officials, and the others for Superintendent John O. Potter and George A. Corey.

The last-named gentleman had gone to Pittsburg by the time the constables arrived. Messrs. Dovey and McConnell, however, were found at the mill, and were taken to their residences, where they donned street suits. In the meantime rumors of the prospective arrests spread through the town, and hundreds of locked-out and striking mill-men gathered at the different stations. At Munhall the crowd numbered about two hundred. The P. V. & C. train is due there about 4:05, and about a minute before it was to come, the constables and their prisoners appeared.

This was a signal for a great shout of exultation, and the crowd surged around the station door as the prisoners were hurried into it. A patrol of militia strove to keep back the men, and were aided by a few deputy sheriffs. The train was twenty minutes late, however, and every minute the crowd increased, while muttered threats, especially directed against Dovey, were plainly to be heard.

As the time passed the crowd became more turbulent, and word was hastily sent to Provost Marshal Lieutenant Colonel Mechling. He despatched at once Major Crawford with a company of the Fifteenth Regiment to the station. These arrived just as the patrol was fixing bayonets to repel the people. The soldiers marched company front, pushing back the crowd, which retired in a surly way. One striker, named Thomas Bowen, became obstreperous and yelled: "Three cheers for Dovey; damn him!"

Before the crowd could give them, Major Crawford signalled to two soldiers, who hastily seized Bowen. He had a penknife in his hand at the time. He was hustled into the station and placed in charge of two deputies. This stern measure quelled the hostile demonstration.

On the arrival of the train, Messrs. Dovey and McConnell, with Bowen also, were put on it, and, in addition to constables and deputy sheriffs, a detail of soldiers were aboard to protect the mill bosses. At City Farm and Homestead stations companies of militia were drawn up in line as the train passed, and kept back the crowd. At the sight of the prisoners, however, the crowds cheered lustily. Bowen, the striker who was arrested, will be charged with unlawful assemblage, disorderly conduct, and, probably, inciting to riot.

The news that all the Carnegie officials were admitted to bail at once is a great disappointment to the people, who hoped that they would be kept in jail for a night at least. The arrests apparently did not in the slightest interfere with the operation of the mill, while the turbulent demonstration of the afternoon has convinced Gen. Wylie that it would be unwise to remove the militia from Homestead for the present.

Major Crawford, of the Fifteenth Regiment, gave out the following concerning the threatened riot over the Dovey and McConnell arrests:

"I went to the scene with two companies. As we reached the station the Sheriff had read a proclamation ordering the men to disperse. They would not, and many hooted. The Sheriff then returned and told me he was powerless to keep the men back. I said to them: 'You must disperse, and at once. You are defying the law.' My adjutant gave orders to the men to be carful how they used their bayonets, but to press forward. They did so in a firm manner, forcing the crowd backwards. Bowen, who was arrested, yelled: "You have no right to disperse us! Boys, don't move!" Then we arrested him, and this action frightened the crowd."

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Execution of Cal Wood for Murdering His Father-in-law.

Joseph Wood, who was condemned to death for the murder of Leander Pasco, was electrocuted at Dannemora, N. Y.

When Warden Thayer gave the word for the prisoner to be brought out there were grouped the reporters, physicians and others invited to witness the execution.

After the witnesses had entered the death room the machinery was started, the electric current was turned on, and an instant later the two rows of electric test lights placed in the death-chair showed that the deadly current was both quick and powerful enough to satisfactorily perform the purpose which it was generated.

The condemned man walked with a firm and steady step along the corridor to the spot where the warden and two keepers were waiting for him. As the little procession entered the room a half suppressed murmur of surprise escaped from some of the witnesses. Wood was neatly attired in a black suit. His shirt, collar and cuffs were snow white, and a tie of same hue encircled his neck.

When Wood reached the chair the keepers stepped to one side, and the prisoner said:

"I want to thank Warden Thayer for his great kindness to me; also, my keepers. My time on earth is not long enough to return my thanks to Judge Whitman for his noble efforts. He has been nearer than a brother to me, and I hope he will live a long life and die happy in the Lord.

"I pray that God will now give me the strength of two men to go to meet Him, for I know I am going there. God bless you all. May He make you all happy."

Here Wood's voice trembled. As he sat down in the chair, Wood said in a strange voice: "God, remember me." The fatal signal was given by Keeper Welts, of Auburn Prison. At the contact Wood's body straightened out rigidly, and the hand turned upward on the arms of the chair. Twelve seconds was the duration of the first contact. The second contact was two seconds shorter, and as it reached full power a curl of smoke arose from the murderer's forehead, and an odor of burned rubber filled the room, and this was repeated in the third and fourth contact, the time of which was six seconds long. As the current was turned on each time Woods's body straightened out. This was followed by a relaxation as the electric fluid was shut off. Wood was in the death chair just one minute and fourteen seconds. An interval of three seconds was given between each contact. The smoke came from the burning end of the rubber tube, down which the salt water ran to the electrodes. There was a slight burning of the flesh on the forehead.

The voltage was 1,560, with amperage of 7.

Joseph Wood, better known as Cal Wood, was convicted on September 17, 1891, of murdering his father-in-law, Leander Pasco, a farmer of Warren county, on May 10, 1890. The defendant pleaded not guilty, alleging temporary insanity. The successive courts adjudged him guilty, and Gov. Flower refused to interfere.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

141ST DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Carlisle made an address on Senator Hale's resolution with reference to the effect of the McKinley bill on wages and prices of commodities, and was replied to by Messrs. Proctor, Sherman and Allison. The President's message vetoing the McGarrahan claim was received and its consideration postponed until next session.

142D DAY.—In the Senate a joint resolution extending the appropriations for carrying on the government to, and including August 3, was passed. A quorum of Senators was not present during the day. On motion of Mr. Sherman, a motion was passed requesting the Vice-President to ask absent Senators to be present until Congress adjourned, was passed.

143D DAY.—Almost all that occupied the attention of the Senate were speeches on the tariff question by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Hiscock, advocating and defending the policy of protection, and a statement by Mr. Vest respecting the profits of the Arlington wool mills.

144TH DAY.—There was but one subject of public interest before the Senate, and that one occupied its attention for most of the three hours that the session lasted. It was the resolution reported from the Committee on Education and Labor for the appointment of a select committee of seven Senators to inquire into the organization and employment of the Pinkerton forces, and under what authority they were employed and used in labor controversies. Mr. Sherman opened the discussion by giving three reasons why, in his opinion, the resolution should not be agreed to, or even acted upon. Several other Senators participated in the discussion, and finally the resolution was adopted. Leave of absence was granted to Senator Hill. A resolution for a committee to inquire into the complaints of the Cherokees was referred.

145TH DAY.—In the Senate little or no business was done. The President's message vetoing the bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1887, in reference to bringing suits against the government in relation to land patents was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Select committees on the Pinkerton detective force and for the reception of the Grand Army were appointed.

House.

159TH DAY.—In the House, Gen. Wheeler, arising to a question of privilege quoting charges made in a book published by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, charging the members of the House generally with drunkenness, Mr. Watson, taking the opportunity to reply, reiterated the charge, and said every statement in the book was true. After making the statement, the House refused to allow him to proceed, and a motion was carried to appoint a committee to investigate the truth of the charge, and, also, whether Mr. Watson had violated his privileges as a member of the House. The World's Fair amendment to the Sundry Civil bill came up, and the filibustering was begun.

160TH DAY.—After some filibustering, the death of Representative Craig was announced and the House adjourned.

161ST DAY.—In the House a spicy half hour's debate preceded the passage by the House of a joint resolution extending until August 4th the appropriation embodied in the Sundry Civil bill of last year. There were recriminations indulged in on both sides, but the indulgence was principally for party effect. The World's Fair appropriation did not come up, but a bill was passed changing the date of the dedicatory ceremonies. Nothing further was done.

162D DAY.—The business in the House was confined principally to the taking of recesses in order to enable the Democrats to talk over the situation, and to formulate some scheme of action. A resolution revoking all leaves of absence—even those granted on account of sickness—was adopted, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed—personally, if need be, to enforce the attendance of absentees.

163D DAY.—In the House the filibustering tactics were kept up. The Republicans opposed a motion to adjourn. A proposition to take a recess till 2 P. M. resulted in a vote of 25 yeas and 127 nays. The House then adjourned. In a caucus held in the afternoon on the World's Fair matter the peace committee submitted a proposition, which was agreed to. Kilgore, Bailey and Anthony left the hall, refusing to abide by the decision of the caucus.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THERE are now over 10,000 men in the building trades on strike in New York city.

VALUABLE deposits of zinc, equal in richness to the famous Missouri ore, are reported to have been discovered on the Ouchita river, in Texas.

THE 500 spinners in the Dolphin jute mills, at Paterson, New Jersey, returned to work, having accepted the company's terms—55 1-2 hours' pay for 55 hours' work.

A STRIKE of carpenters is threatened at St. Louis to compel employers to cease using non-union made doors, frames, etc. The planing mill employes are already out.

THE People's Party State Convention of Washington adopted resolutions extending sympathy to "the men locked out at Homestead and in the Cœur d'Alene mines."

EIGHT hundred employes of the Gilkey and Anson Lumber Company, at Merrill, Wisconsin, have struck for 10 hours' work instead of 11 each day.

A CONFERENCE of delegates representing various labor organizations was held in Pittsburg to consider plans for the formation of an international organization "which would keep in touch the various labor organizations of the world."

ACCORDING to a despatch from El Reno J. R. Shannon and J. L. Hollyfield, of Purcell, have organized a large colony of disappointed Oklahoma home-seekers to locate in Central America. The colony will go via Galveston to Nicaragua, where they have secured permanent employment on coffee plantations.

A PROTEST was sent by 100 Reading workingmen to Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, declaring that they had been refused work at the new State Asylum buildings, at Wernersville, and alleging that 65 Italians, who were not taxpayers, were employed there. The Governor is asked to give the matter his attention.

THE Peninsular Copper Mining Company, at Houghton, Michigan, says a telegram from that place, will close down in about one month on account of the low price of copper. This will throw about 200 men out of employment. It is thought that other mines, which have in years past paid dividends, must close, or call for assessments.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Cologne Gazette says that Baron von Bulow, commander of the German forces in the Moshi territory of Africa, was killed in battle with the natives, as was Lieutenant Wolfram and twenty Soudanese soldiers.

EIGHTY persons were injured by the fall of a tier of seats during a theatrical performance at Rueil France. Investigation by the police showed that some one had loosened the screws and bolts in the framework that supported the seats.

OWING to the outbreak of cholera in a number of places in Russia serious disturbances have occurred because of the rebellion of inhabitants against the sanitary measures adopted by the authorities.

ANNE SORGE, of St. Joseph, Mo., an American tourist, was drowned in Lake Lucerne while out bathing with a party of friends. The boat was caught in an eddy and driven beneath the span of a bridge, where it sunk. The others were rescued.

THE Great Singir Island, of the Malay Archipelago, was destroyed by an eruption of Gumona volcan. Immense masses of stones were thrown from the crater and falling on the dwellings crushed them. Many persons took to the hills, but were killed by the stones.

SIXTEEN Anarchists were convicted in Brussells on a number of charges, including that of conspiring to steal explosives to destroy property. The leader was sentenced to twenty-five years' penal servitude, and his followers to terms ranging from twenty to three years.

THE petition for the pardon of Edward Parker Deacon, of Boston, Mass., serving a years' sentence at Grasse, France, for shooting and killing Emile Abeille, who he found in his wife's bedroom at the Hotel Splendide, Cannes, has been rejected. Deacon will be expelled from France, it is said, at the expiration of his sentence.

A WOMAN of the village of Guheen, in Ballygarnon, county Roscommon, Ireland, having become insane, seized her three children, one after the other, and held them head downward in a pot of boiling water until they were dead. The woman then attempted to commit suicide in the same manner, but was discovered before life was extinct, though not until she was so severely scalded that her recovery is impossible.

THE German government has been holding frequent conferences with the sanitary authorities throughout the country as to the best methods to be adopted to combat cholera. It is feared that if the present warm weather continues in St. Petersburg the disease will appear in that city.

SEVERAL section gangs of the Vandalia Road in Indiana have struck for increased wages.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Thirteen Thousand Bills Presented at the Expiring Session.

A Large Number of Expensive and Profitless Investigations.

The House has passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed by the House 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia, 151 private pension bills, 48 bills to remove charges of desertion and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character. The Senate passed 691 bills, only 113 of which succeeded in reaching the President.

Two of this latter number the President vetoed, viz.: the bill to send the famous McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and a bill to amend the Court of Appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

The noteworthy feature of the private bills which became laws was the large percentage of them relating to services in the Mexican War, the Indian wars, and the war of 1812, the beneficiaries being chiefly Southern men. The District of Columbia also occupied a large share of the attention of Congress.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Senate was not as free as usual from election contests, the seats of Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, and of Mr. Call, in Florida, being contested, though unsuccessfully, by Messrs. Claggett and Davidson respectively.

The House had six election contests and four of them have been practically settled. In the case of Craig vs. Stewart from Pennsylvania, the House unseated the Republican sitting member and gave the place to Craig, the Democratic contestant, who died last Friday night. The Elections Committee recommended the unseating of Rockwell, the Democratic sitting member in the New York contest of Noyes vs. Rockwell, but the House refused to concur in the recommendation and awarded the seat to Mr. Rockwell.

The cases of McDuffie vs. Turpin, from Alabama, and Ryenolds vs. Shonk, from Pennsylvania, were settled by the recommendation of the committee, that the sitting members keep their seats. One was a Democrat and the other a Republican. Greevy vs. Scull, from Pennsylvania, and Miller vs. Elliott, from South Carolina, rema... in the hands of the committee.

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND BILLS.

The total number of bills and joint resol... introduced in the House was 9,835, an... in the Senate 3,604. In the House 2,106 re... ports were made on bills, and in the Senate 1,097 written reports were made no notice being paid to unwritten reports.

Aside from the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills, the most interesting feature of the Congress has been what it did not, rather than what it did do. The bill for the free coinage of silver overshadowed all other measures in importance and interest. The Coinage Committee in the House was made up largely of friends of free coinage and it reported with promptness a bill for free coinage, but when, after a stormy scene, it came to a test vote in the House, it was necessary for the Speaker to cast his vote in order to save the silver bill from a square defeat; and when the large anti-free coinage opposition began to filibuster, the bill was killed by a refusal on the part of a majority of the Democrats in the House to sign a request for a closure rule, without which request the Speaker announced that he would not report a rule for closing debate and forcing the measure on its passage. The Senate, which had been waiting on the House so far as respected silver legislation, then took hold of the subject and in June, by a majority of four votes, passed the Stewart free coinage bill. This again brought the House face to face with the issue, and on a vote a majority of fourteen was found to be opposed to silver legislation at this time, so that the spectre of free coinage, which had been hanging over many members, was at last banished.

MANY INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were a feature of this Congress, especially in the House, and committees devoted much time to them. The Pension Office and its management received the attention of a special committee. The Committee on Public Lands looked into the management of the Yellowstone National Park and reported a bill to rectify the condition of affairs there. A sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary looked into a matter called to its attention by the Attorney General, that Marshals and clerks of the United States Courts in Boston were obtaining illegal fees in naturalization cases. They reported several bills to remedy the evil.

The Committee on Banking and Currency was ordered to investigate the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden National Banks, of Philadelphia, and the Maverick National Bank, of Boston. The committee took a mass of testimony, but did not conclude their inquiry. The committee appointed ... vestigate the Census Office begun ... late in the session and finally ... until next session. The Co... form in the civil service ... Baltimore Postoffice matte...

The investigation into the ... ing system" of contract la... by a sub-committee of the ... tures Committee. It did no... ...nish taking testimony, and will probably resume its sessions during the recess of Congress.

Senator Chandler and Representative Stump, chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Immigration, vigorously investigated the expenditures of money at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station, and the construction of the buildings there.

This investigatigation was attended by several exciting scenes between the two chairmen and Assistant Secretary Nettleton and the principal witness. Majority and minority reports were made to the House, but too late for action. No report was made to the Senate.

DISASTERS AND CASUALITIE...

THE body of Christian Hornicker, the last of the victims of the York Farm Colliery explosion, at Pottsville, was recovered.

A BALTIMORE and Ohio train backed into a crowded platform in the Grand Central Depot, in Chicago, and two persons were probably fatally injured. A number of others were badly hurt.

THE storage warehouses of the Standard Oil Company at Ludlow, Kentucky, were destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of rosin, turpentine and benzine and considerable railroad property.

A WORKMAN in a trench in Pittsburg lighted his pipe and caused an explosion by which Edward Lawler, Martin Larkin, Thos. Keenen, Samuel Sedgwick and Martin Griffin were seriously injured.

CHARLES R. YOUNG, "Button" Hawkins, James Bush, Louisa Graves and her child Carroll, aged 6 years all colored, were drowned by the capsizing of a row boat in Cabin Branch, an inlet of Curtis Bay, near Baltimore.

JAMES PILENS, his wife, mother-in-law and four children were thrown 75 feet from a cliff into the Ohio river at Wheeling, W. Va., by a runaway horse. Mrs. Pilens and her mother are not expected to recover. The others were less dangerously injured. The horse was frightened by a train.

A TELEGRAM from Boies, Idaho, says that three cases of small-pox have been discovered among the Japanese railroad laborers at Nampa, "150 Japanese being run out of that place and Caldwell, and there will probably be a further uprising against them along the Oregon shore line.

EUGENE LANE had his right arm blown off and was fatally injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge on Saucon creek, near Bethlehem, Pa. Lane and four companions were engaged in the unlawful occupation of killing fish by exploding dynamite.

A TRAIN on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad ran into a washout at Drifton, Florida. A colored fireman was killed and all the train men were more or less injured. Recent rains have flooded nearly 100 miles of the Florida Central and Peninsular track, between Tallahassee and Baldwin.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Four People Asleep in a House That Was Consumed by Fire.

Shortly before 1 o'clock, fire consumed the home of Frederick Smith in Windsor, Ont., The following were victims: Mrs. E. r. Smith fatally burned; Mrs. F. W. Smith, fatally burned, E. Smith seriously burned; Mrs. C. R. Creer, seriously burned.

All four of the injured were asleep at the time, and were caught by the fire before they could escape. Mrs. Creer and E. Smith jumped from upper windows and sustained internal injuries in addition to their burns.